The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,748—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residency, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy.....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Feb., 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ruttnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Puticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore regularly in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th February, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st February, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	,, 335

The Arcot is due in London on 20th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

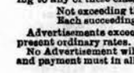
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinias arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	360	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Without food.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	540	340	140	Including Wine
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 31st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,
AND
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

Commander.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.	
ANGLIA ..... John Anderson..	2253	.....	400	on 14th Feb.
COLUMBIA ... John Craig	1697	....	300	about 7th Apl.

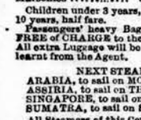
PASSAGE MONEY ..... Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA.

Commander.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.	
BRITANNIA.....Robert Hutchinson	.....		500	about 17th March
OLYMPIA..... John Craig.....		2959	424	,, 24th March
MACEDONIA....R. Laird.....		2272	486	,, 14th April

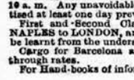
PASSAGE MONEY TO GENOA.....Rs. 400.
PASSAGE MONEY TO LIVERPOOL ... ,, 500.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,925 Tons, H. P. 200, Captain F. Harrond, will be dispatched about 3rd March.
She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.
FARE TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following are the sailings at present arranged :—

	Comdr.	Tons.	H.P.	
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2360	300	about 25th Feb.
Rydal Hall	Owen Lloyd.	2700	400	,, 24th Mar.
Speke Hall	J. Brand ..	2700	400	,, 21st Apl.

Passage Money.....Rs. 500.
For further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

CUNARD LINE.
DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.
Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers.
Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
PASSAGE MONEY .....Rs. 500.
For other particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

SHIPPING.

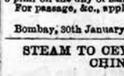
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
(e) BOKHARA.....	2852	450	W. D. Anderson.	21st Feb.
VENETIA	3726	460	J. Orman	28th do.
(e) MONGOLIA	3333	530	E. M. Edmond..	6th March.
SUMATRA	3468	450	R. F. Briscoe ...	13th do.
(e) NEPAUL	3536	490	J. S. Murray ...	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(a) DECCAN	3429	535	W. H. Andrews..	3rd April.
TSHERAN	2589	460	A. H. Johnson ..	10th do.
(e) KAISER-I-HIND	4022	790	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	630	W. E. Breese.....	24th do.
(e) PESHAWUR....	3800	600	.....	1st May.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

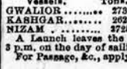


THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	27th Feb. 1880
KASHGAR.....	2621	450	R. J. Baker	12th March.
NIZAM	2723	450	A. R. Barlow ..	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 5th Feb. 1880. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
FARE—Rs. 500.



THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

Captains.	Tons.	H.P.		
Trentham Hall.....	C. Shaw	2,100	330	about March 6th.
Wistow Hall.....	T. Collin	2,700	400	,, April 3rd.
Branksome Hall.....	R. Collin	3,100	500	,, May 5th.

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer OCEAN KING, Captain E. Scott, 2,302 Tons, 450 H. P. nominal, will sail as above on or about the 10th March.
She has comfortable first class accommodation for a few first class passengers.
PASSAGE MONEY...Rs. 5.0.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th February 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux, and on account and at the risk of Sullaman Latiff, ex s. s. Celaba,
295 Superior 1st class teak squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF Fresh oilmanstores from the celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed, ex s. s. Vespasian.
On THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m; Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, comprising assorted pickles, essence anchovies, Durham, and French mustard, harbounne, ginger, raspberry, and tarragon vinegar, lucca and castor oil, essence coffee, assorted essence, assorted jams and jellies, orange marmalade, assorted candied fruits and peels, muscatel raisins, Sante currants, Normandy pippins, cocoatina, fresh herrings, Oregon salmon, Oxford, Bologna, and Cambridge sausages, frizzled pies, anchovies in oil, Russian Caviare, preserved mushroom, cheddar and Berkley cheese, tongues, red herrings, herringa-a-la-sardines, Yarmouth bloaters, finden haddocks, assorted soups, Wiltshire bacon, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 30 Parell Road, Parell, opposite the "Upna Cottage," the valuable and handsome blackwood, teak wood and English made mahogany, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 1 2 and 3 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker and Son, a sweet-toned harmonium, musical boxes, &c., the property of R. C. Smith, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th February 1880.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the TAKHTSINGHJI STEAM CHAIN FERRY at BHAVNAGAR, Kathiawar, a THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATED ENGINEER.
Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to the undersigned.
R. PROCTOR SIMS,
Bhavnagar, 11th February 1880. Executive Engineer.

NOTICES.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of Travellers and others in any part of the world are issued at current rates of Exchange.
SIMILAR DRAFTS are also issued at par (free of charge or Commission) for the use of TRAVELLERS and others in India, and for the purpose of REMITTING MONEY to any part of India. Every information given on application.
Wm. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.
Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

CABUL SERVICE TENTS.
(of Regulation sizes and weights.)

7 feet square weighing 80 lb. Rs. 75
10 ,, ,, ,, 150 ,, 120

WATERPROOF SHEETS.

Size.	Price.
7 feet by 4½ feet	3 12 6 ea.
7 ,, by 7 ,,	6 2 0 ,,
4 ,, by 4 ,, for horses	2 0 0 ,,

Blue Broad Cloth for servants, 56 inches wide, at 2 rupees per yard.
Superior Khakhie Dyed Drill at 6 annas and 7 annas per yard, 27 inches wide.
The above rates are for delivery at Cawnpore Railway Station.
The Company's Tents are made of their superior Drills which will be found lighter and more durable than those made from other materials.
Officers going on service are requested to note that no delay will occur in complying with their orders and which should be accompanied with a remittance for the value.
Apply to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Bombay Agents :—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH on Grant Road is COMPLETED, and will be DEDICATED (D. V.) on TUESDAY, 24th instant, at 7½ p.m by Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, D. D., Missionary from China.
ISAAC F. ROW, Pastor.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF 27,55,000 LBS. OF RICE, 2ND SORT

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on TUESDAY, 17th instant, at 1 p.m.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.
H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 14th February 1880.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

GOODS LOST OR DAMAGED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the East Indian Railway Company, in respect of any LOSS or DAMAGE to Goods carried over the East Indian Railway previous to the 1st January of the present year, are requested to SEND PARTICULARS of such Claims to the Office of the undersigned within one month from this date.
BRADFORD LESLIE, Agent.
Calcutta, 13th February 1880.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at SIRSI, North Kanara, on or before the 8th proximo, about 150 candies of 560 lbs. each of SANDALWOOD. For particulars apply to Mr. J. C. STOBIE, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Sirsi.
W. PEYTON, Lieut. Col.,
Conservator of Forests, S. Dn.
Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Sannawalli, Kanara Districts, 13th February 1880.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon of 1st March, 1880, for the purchase of about 600 Tons of OLD RAILS and 40 Tons of SCRAP STEEL (Buffer and Waggon Springs) which can be seen at the Company's Parel Stores Depôt.
Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, 16th February 1880.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY to be held on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant, Thomas Blamey, Esq., Chairman, Town Council, will move that a grant of Rs. 25,000 be made from the surplus cash balance as applied for by the Municipal Commissioner, to meet the cost of constructing road from Mazagon Bridge to Lawrence De Lima Street, and for the continuation of the Frere Road to Lawrence De Lima Street, Government giving the land required for such roads.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th February 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CANVAS.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, for the SUPPLY of 5,000 yards or any lesser quantity of best No. 1 NAVY CANVAS for immediate delivery.
A sample of one yard to be sent in with the Tender. Tenders to quote rate per yard for delivery at the Company's Stores, Byculla, and state the time within which the whole of the Canvas offered can be delivered.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th February 1880. Storekeeper.

FOR SALE.

JEYES' PERFECT PURIFIER (CONCENTRATED)

HIGHLY recommended by medical men as the cheapest and best DISINFECTANT and CLEANSER. Specially prepared for Railways, Ships, Hospitals, Workhouses, Asylums, Vestries, Factories, Municipalities, Dwelling Houses, &c, &c.
Sold in drums and small and large bottles to suit requirements.

2 & 3 Gallon drums at	.....	Rs. 2	6 per Gallon.
8 oz. Bottles at	.....	,, 4	13 0 per doz bottles.
4 ,,	.....	,, 2	12 0 ,,
2 ,,	.....	,, 1	6 0 ,,

Jeyes' Sanitary Soft Soap in Kegs, each 68 lbs., at Rs. 7-9-0 per Keg.
RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co.,
1, Forbes Street, Fort.
14th February 1880.

ROSA DISTILLERY.
ROSA, N. W. P.

PRESENT PRICES of SPIRITS are as follows :—
Tasking and despatching charges additional.

	Per Impl. gal.	Per dozen.
XX Rum (Cane Juice)	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 13 0
X Rum (Molasses)	,, 5 8	,, 12 0
"Rosa" Rum	,, 5 2	,, 11 0
Spirits of Wine S, G. 835	,, 8 8	,, 18 0
Methylated Spirit	,, 2 12	,, 6 8
Milk Punch	,, ,,	,, 15 0

The above rates include Government duty on Spirit at the rate of Rs. 4 per Imperial Gallon.
No order can be executed for a less quantity than one dozen or two gallons.
Terms—Cash with order. For further particulars and Wholesale terms
Apply to CAREW & Co., Ld., at the Works. or in Calcutta, to LYALL RENNIE & Co., Managing Agents.
12th February, 1880.

RE WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, late of Norwood, Surrey, England, formerly of Bombay, Civil Engineer, European Assurance, died on the 29th April, 1879, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of his ESTATE and EFFECTS having effect throughout British India were granted on the 31st January, 1880, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE MANSON, Esq., Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust, the duly constituted Attorney of ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, the Executor in the said deceased.
ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the Estate of the said deceased are required to SEND PARTICULARS of the same IN WRITING on or before 15th March next, to us at our Office at No. 23, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, or to the said George Manson, Esquire; at the expiration of such time the said Alexander will REMIT the ASSETS of the whole of the Estate come to his hands to the said Alexander Johnstone in England, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. And PERSONS INDEBTED to the said deceased's Estate or HAVING PROPERTY of his in their hands are required to PAY such DEBTS or HAND over such PROPERTY to us or to George Manson, Esquire.—Dated this 16th day of February, 1880.
HEARN, CLEVELAND, & LITTLE.
Attorneys for the said George Manson.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

B. V. RIFLES.—C. COMPANY will oblige by attending as numerously as possible and in good time at the parades of WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, in view of the forthcoming inspection. D. S. KEMP, Capt.

WANTED, a CLERK for general office work. Must have a good handwriting and be a good calculator. Address N. M., Office of this paper, stating salary required.

WANTED for a Lady in the District a SELF-DRIVING TRAP, two or four wheeled, suitable for a Galloway. Apply to B, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, for the Ladies Department, an ENGLISH ASSISTANT accustomed to keeping Millinery Stock. Apply to WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel.

WANTED TO PURCHASE LAST EDITION of MARRYAT'S SPECIFICATIONS. Address, E. P., care of this paper.

WANTED a LOAN of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000, repayable in TWENTY-FOUR MONTHLY INSTALMENTS. Moderate Interest. Apply J. T., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, situation as an ACCOUNTANT or CORRESPONDING CLERK by a European. Has a thorough knowledge of English and French, and is also proficient in Italian. Address K., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO DUBASHES & SHIP CAPTAINS.—For Sale, New Iron Water TANKS, at cheapest rates. Apply to N. Rustomjee, at N. V. Curranee & Co.'s, opposite C. House.

FOR SALE, HIMALAYAN PHEASANTS; one Argus and one Manal or Golden. Apply at ADELPHI HOTEL, Byculla.

FOR SALE, ELPHINSTONE LODGE MATHERAN, including Stables and Out-houses, and 3 acres land. Apply to the TRUSTEES, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SALE, handsome INDIAN PARROT, talking very well. Apply to Mr. W. GILBERT, 7, Rampart Row.

BASS' BEER, bottled by E. & J. Burke. Quarts, Rs. 5-12; Pints, Rs. 3-12 per dozen. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Rampart Row.

PIANO—GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC. Must be sold at once Also a SEWING MACHINE (Wheeler and Wilson) on view. WARNES PIANOFORTE WARE ROOMS, Elphinstone Circle.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1880.

The only movements reported in the closing commercial telegram from London of Saturday's date, which we have not already noticed, are an advance of ¼ in French Rentes which now stand at 115½; a partial rise of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed; and an advance of 10s. per ton in Wallaroo Copper.

Business here to-day has been quiet in the extreme; a decided reaction being apparent in Cotton, which has communicated a general dulness to most of the markets.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	5,00,471
Do. Branches	Inc.	,,	4,05,226
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	4,66,223
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	2,08,749
Loans	Dec.	,,	17,68,499
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	21,71,951
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	93,801
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	8,51,826

The decrease in the Cash Balance is unimportant as regards amount, but the fact of a reduction being at last apparent is significant, especially when the large increase in Bills Discounted is taken into account. This shows that produce requirements are at last beginning to make themselves felt, and in all probability we shall now see a steady and increasing drain of Cash from the Bank. The position, however, is so strong to begin with that no advance in rates of discount is likely for some time to come.

Exchange.—The reduction of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver advised from London on Saturday has confirmed the weaker tendency in Sterling, and we have had an extremely quiet market with a further decline of 1-32d. in House Paper. To-day being a holiday from Calcutta we have had no news thence, but we can expect nothing of a strengthening character from that quarter until the demands from the Rice Ports become more important. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 3-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 2 months' sight	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Credits 2 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
Documents 2 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
In 2 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Francs 2 ,, ,,	2·14	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight nominal.

Government Paper is very quiet with next to nothing doing; Fours we quote at Rs. 93½; Fours and-a-half at Rs. 101½ sellers.

The Share Market has undergone very little change to-day. Bank of Bombay are unaltered at Rs. 685, and Land and Press Companies there is no movement to notice. In Spinning and Weaving Mill shares we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Alliance, a decline of Rs. 5 in Great Eastern, and Rs. 10 in Bombay United.

Cotton.—The quieter character of Saturday's Liverpool telegram, coupled with the decline in futures in New York, has induced a sharp reaction in the market to-day, Saturday's excitement, it is now apparent, had nothing of a substantial character to support it, and already we have more than lost the advance, the actual decline to-day being Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy with every appearance of going further. Transactions have been limited, and our quotations are to a great extent nominal, say:—

Good Omras, March	Rs. 251	per candy.
Do. Broach ,,	,, 264	,,
Do. Dholleras ,,	,, 249	,,

Seeds are quiet but unchanged.

Freights show no quotable movement. For Liverpool by steam we still quote 30s. to 32s. 6d. For Marseilles and Genoa 40s. to 42s. 6d., and for Trieste and Venice the same, both payable here.

Piece Goods continue firm, but prices are no higher, up-country buyers being, on the contrary, less disposed to operate.

Coals are firm but unchanged. A cargo of Cardiff ready has changed hands at Rs. 20½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	15,000	500	all	6 do	685
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,320	425	12-10	6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.a*	970
Frere Land and Fleet Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.a	117
[illegible] Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.a	350
Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	177½

* For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...	£20 218 5 0	5 p. ct		307
Do New £20 shares	...	£20 130-14 6	do		26
Ditto	...	£20 6 5- 7 8	do		13
Ditto	...	£20 1 12-17 1	do		1
B. B and C. I. Ry. Co.	...	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Ditto New Shares	...	£18 19 6-9 15	do		365

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,600	Nil	200
Altred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	400
Alliance Spinning	800	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,380
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co.	30,000	100	100	Nil	52
Bhowanuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	25	770
Booria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	480
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	575
Dhurumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	do	220
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	400
Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	all	25	810
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	555
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 00	Nil	80
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	700
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	380
K. Muccunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	505
Madras Spining	600	1,000	all	do	350
Madras U. Spining	425	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,255
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	30,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,120
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	40 p. a.	880
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	1,000		Nil	70
National S. and W. Co. of India	250	1,000	all	40 p. a.	650
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	575
Princess Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	82
Ramoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	700
Soonderdas Spinning	400	1,000	all	do	640
Do do, ½ Share	800	1,000	250	do	120
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	500	all	Nil	710
Victoria Mills	1,250	1,000	all	Nil	625

Per Shar for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 14th February as compared with the statement issued on the 7th February:—

Liabilities	7th Feb. Rs.	14th Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at H. Office	77,35,379	72,29,908
Do do. at Branches	10,18,302	15,23,526
Other Deposits	2,49,13,791	2,53,80,014
Post Bills	8,852	19,113
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,09,634	4,70,108
	4,64,75,961	4,67,10,671
Assets.		
Government Securities	28,89,894	30,98,643
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,24,426	14,87,275
Loans, on Security of do.	75,54,416	63,85,917
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,731	5,015
Bills Discounted	87,64,706	1,09,36,457
Stamps	3,021	3,024
Dead Stock Rs. 5,49,611		
Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000	3,44,611	3,38,811
Bullion	1,51,000	1,56,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,53,814	2,60 013
Cash and Currency Notes	2,48 81.142	2,40,29,316
	4,64,75.961	4,67,10 671

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. James Grove, 1,817 tons, Captain T. Darpy, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Cardiff (8th Jan.,) brought a cargo of 1,268 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The barque Formosa, 915 tons, Captain B. Hyland, which arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Mauritius (1st Jan.), brought 26 deck passengers, and a cargo of 15,542 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co.'s s.s. Timavo, 1,094 tons, Captain A. Sopranich, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Trieste (14th Jan.,) brought the following cargo:—From Constantinople.—1 case rose oil, and 1 case oriental. From Beyrout.—1 case paper. From Port Said.—61 barrels oil of storax. From Jeddah.—6 packages ivory, 15 packages nuts, and 37 packages specie. From Hoodeida.—182 packages senna leaves, 5 packages dawna, 1 package coffee, 3 packages fishmawe, 1 package merchandise, 2 packages specie, 1 package mangith, and 1 package aloe. From Aden.—18 packages m-o'-p. shells, 10 packages fishmawe, 6 packages wax. 3 cases red twist, 3 packages copper coins, 1 package hides, 1 package toys, 1 package specie, and 156 packages gum.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Bokhara, 2,932 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from China, brought the China Mail, one native passenger, and the following cargo:—From Shanghai—5 box-s sold, 1,660 chests tea, 1 package red dates, 6 packages silk waste, 6 packages silk, packages jewellery, 1 package resin, and 1 package chinaware. From Hongkong.—233 packages tea, 54 boxes silk piecegoods, 4 boxes cotton piecegoods, 2 packages silverware, 19 packages sundries, 2 cases fans, 34 packages chinaware, 3 boxes white copper, 164 cases glassbangles, 20 packages china roots, 26 jars, and 32 cases glassbeads, 194 cases umbrellas 224 packages silk, 674 packages sugarcandy, 3 boxes brass leaf, 3,225 bags sugar, 36 packages matting, 254 boxes preserves, 668 boxes silver, 4 boxes pearls, 1 box specie, and 2 boxes gold leaf. From Singapore.—10 cases mace 22 packages nutmegs, 10 packages twine, 14 packages silk, 147 bags coffee, 1 case cigar, 20 packages benjamin, 97 bags long pepper, 15 pieces E. cash, 250 bundles rattans, 1 package medicine, and 51 packages tapioca. From Yokohama.—14 packages porcelainware, and 1 package chinaware.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Mandvee.
	L. G. Czarewitch	Elton	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	John C. Porter	MacClive	Liverpool.
	Albuera	Robinson	False Point.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer B. Khara, to London.
,, Vespasian, to Trieste.
,, Timavo, to Trieste.
,, Barrowdale, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
12 City of Mecca (s) ...Gordon ...Liverpool, Jan 3.
Mirzapore (s) ...Parish ...London, Jan 4.
Mount Stuart ...Walker ...Newcastle New South Wales, Nov 22.

DEPARTURES.
Feb 12—Steamer Almora, Ships Herat, Muskota and Mairi Bhap, and a Barque (showed Q M B E.)

PASSENGERS.
Per Mount Stuart—Mrs Walker and Mr William Hunter.
Per City of Mecca—Mrs Jonston, Misses Robertson and Hartley, Mr and Mrs Carder, 3 Misses Mackintosh, and Mr Alderson.
Per Mirzapore—From Southampton—Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Firth, Mrs T Jones, Mrs Massey, Mrs Menzies, Dr Hughes Mr and Mrs Cox, Mr Jennings, and Mr Williams. From Brindisi—Dr Simpson, Mr L Tosserat. From Galle—Major W Cleland. From Shanghai—Mr C Sharp, Mr Deering, and Mr Case. From Hong-kong,—Mr Colket. From Madras—Mr Austin.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
14 Manora (s) ... ... London.
Punjaub (s) ... ... Bombay and S F.

Feb. DEPARTURE.
14 Allum Ghier ... Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.
Per s s Manora, from London, 4th inst:—Mr and Mrs Herklots, Miss Herklots, Miss Mackenzie, Lt Col Hay, Miss Brandon, Miss Falconer, Mr and Mrs Phillips, Mr E Thomas, Mr D C Skinning, Mr and Mrs Barker, Mr Dobbie, Mr and Mrs Hough, Mr J Mackintire, Master A C Haslam, Mrs Beatty, Mr Macfarlane, Rev and Mrs Thomas, Mr and Mrs Beames, Mr Knight, Mr Macrae, Mr Doggett, Miss Rheinwiesn, Mrs Percival, Mrs Wilkinson, Mr E S Burman, Mr C B Mackenzie, Mr Shortt, Mr F Fowell, Mr F Buchart, and Mr D' Hollordin.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 16.

From London.
Vespasian s—140 cases port, C H B Forbes and Co; 4 cases glassware, Fazulally Moosajee; 50 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Cowajee; 80 cases champagne, Byculla Club.
Waterloo—50 cases gin, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 16 cases glassware, Muncherjee Pallonjee; 40 casks whitting, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 20 cases lamp black, Keekabhoy Fursulabhoy.
Anglia s—102 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowajee.
Ocean King s—30 cases port paper, Jamsetjee and Co; 100 drums turpentine, Tyebally Chandabhoy.

From Liverpool.
City of Baltimore s—125 boxes bar soap, Esoofally Shumsoodin; 150 barrels roll sulphur, Adumjee Peerbhoy; 76 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Jewraj.
Orsha s—107 packages glassware, Hassum Ahmed; 101 boxes soap, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein; 100 casks disinfecting powder, Bhica Callianjee; 100 boxes bar soap, Esmalljee Esoofally; 125 boxes bar soap, Esoofally Sumsoodin; 49 casks china clay, F Murcott and Co; 33 cases clocks, Merwanjee Curseejee; 20 cases stout, Sorabjee Rustomjee; 824 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares; 15 cases stout, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 16.

For Liverpool.
Franconia s—125 bales rags, Veerjee Megraj.
Yedo s—1,000 bales cotton, Khetsee Lukhmidas Govindjee; 137 bales cotton waste, Luckhamsee Laljee; 35 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 40 bales wool, Heerachund Morarjee; 250 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee; 250 bales cotton, Khilick Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Potomac s—43½ cwts linseed, Nuseerwanjee Manockjee and Co: 94 bales rags, 3 bales hemp and 5 bales hemp rope, Soondersdas Kessowjee; 60 bales hemp, Vussonjee Khimjee: 35 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo: 7 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co: 300 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum: 140 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co: 100 bales cotton and 975 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co: 120 cwts coir yarn, Manjee Khuttow: 60 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.
City of Baltimore s—215 cwts myrabolams, Mowjee Godoo: 100½ cwts linseed and 450 bales cotton, Khilick Nixon and Co: 250 bales cot on, Peel, Cass-ls and Co: 100 bales wool, Khimjee Lukmidass and Co: 1,605 cwts linseed, Felly and Co.

For London.
Spearman s—14 bales hides, Salamahamed Goolamhoosein; 30 cwts Bullock horns and 7 cwts Deer horns, Khulfanbhoy Damaney, 40 cwts ginger, Moolchund Mootichund.

For Trieste.
Timavo s—several casks coffee, M. Mackenzie and Co.
Lumley Castle s—250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 100 bales cotton, L Singer & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co: 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.
Czar s—2 cases Peacock feather, and Cashmeer, shawls, Cursetjee Sorabjee Wadia: 889 cwts linseed, F Masotti and Co.
Athens s—100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co: 255 cwts gingellyseed, Nuseerwanjee Manockjee and Co: 200 cwts gingellyseed and 450 cwts castorseed, Ewart, Latham and Co: 150 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.
Barrowdale s—690 cwts rapeseed, Tyebjee and Co: 1,799 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Genoa.
Athens s—100 bales hides, Ralli Brothers: 450 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

For Venice.
Lumley Castle s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co: 6 bales skins, F Masotti and Co.

HIGH COURT.—February 17.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
34-77—Tobin and R—The H B and M Bank vs Choonilal Bhaidas.
53-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Bhicoajee Luximon—M M Munshi.
167-79—Mackfarlane and G—Hajee Haljee and others vs Rambai and other.
370-79—Mackfarlane and G—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Casumbhoy Hubibbhoy—Tyabjee and S.
619-79—M H Khan—Bachoba Balshet Sonar and another vs Govind Moreshet Sonar—Tyabjee and S.
637-79—Crawford and B—L Crawford and another vs Abdoola Dawood.
696-79—In person—Motiram Bhagoobhoy vs Shapoorjee Rustomjee Mistry.
706-79—J C Cama—Muncherjee Merwanjee Narielwala vs Hussanbhoy Korejee.
32-80—S Bicknell—Nemchund Keshrichund vs Dayabhoy Tapidass and others—Sapoorjee and T.
34-80—Hearn, C and L—Rustomjee Pestonjee Bilimoria vs J H R Cruickshank.
45-80—Pestonjee K—Manockjee Bomanjee vs Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.

Long Causes.
367-79—Prescot and W—Gopaldass Madhowdass vs Pandoorung Balibhadra and others—Shapurjee and T and S and F —Part heard.
428-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Crawford and B.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.]
After Sessions.
Ecclesiastical Side.
In the goods, chattles, credits, and effects of Hanumun Bussawan—Regal Chotoolal Busswan vs Casibai, widow, by her guardian Becherseng Sobhasing—M H Khan—Part heard.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
666-79—Tyebjee and S—Dalputram Pranjiwandass vs Ambaram Nurbheram and another.
10-80—In person—(a pauper) Appa bin Babaa vs Fuckir Mahamed Amina and another—In person.
Long Causes.
289-79—Macfarlane and G—Jaitha Dayaram vs Richachund Thoophund and others—H Bicknell.
575-79—Tobin and R—Khetsidas Ramburs vs Vulubhram Chimanjee and another—Tyebjee and S.
689-78—A F Turner—Wassoodeo Morcha and others vs Mathoorabai and others—Janardhun G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—February 14.
Jacob, Major, Staff, on duty, from Malligaum.
Hopkins, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Belgaum.

February 15.
Green, Quarter Master, R A, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Corke, Lieut, R H A, on sick leave, from Meerut.
Hope, Captain, R H A, on sick leave, from Cabul.
McEwen, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, from Cabul.

February 16.
Gordon, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, from Deolalee.

Departures.—February 15.
Walker, Major, Ordnance Dept, to join, to Kurrachee.
Thatcher, Col, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, to Baroda.
Tegleifeld, Lieut, Station Staff, on duty, to Parandpar.
Waghorn, Surg Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.

February 16.
Godfrey, Major, 28th Madras N I, on leave, to Poona,
Cameron, 2nd Lieut, 9th Lancers, on duty, to Cabul.
Peyton, Lieut, 14th Lancers, on duty, to Cabul.
Alston, 2nd Lieut, 9th Lancers, on duty, to Cabul.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 14.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—
Mr Cheshnnon, Depy Collr, Agra, privilege leave for three months.
Munshi Zahid Husein, Supernumerary Depy Collr, Jaunpur, one month's privilege leave in extension of that previously granted.
Mr Church, Joint Magte, Benares, furlough to Europe for seven months.
Mr Capper, Judl Commsr, Oudh, seven months' furlough to Europe.
Mr Chase, Dist and Sessions Judge, 2nd grade, Saharanpur, furlough to Europe for one year.
Mr Gardner, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Gorakhpur, furlough to Europe for ten months.
Mr Finlay, settlement Officer, Banda, furlough to Europe for eighteen months.
The Hon'ble H Fisher, fst-Govr, N W P, and Chief Comsr of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Mr Billrige, Offg Asst Dist Supt, Dehra Dun, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Aligarh.
Mr Sherer, Offg Asst Dist Supt, Cawnpore, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Ghazipur, vice Mr Castle.
Mr Jones, Offg Asst Dist Supt, Gorakhpur, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Azamgarh vice Mr Davis.
The Rev A O Hayr, Chaplain of Ranikhet, to officiate temporarily as Chaplain of Bareilly.
The Rev A Robinson, Chaplain of Bareilly, to be Chaplain of Moradabad.
Assist-Surgn Awmulla Ratton Byaack, Sudder Dispensary, Azamgarh, to be Lecturer on Surgery in the Agra Medical School, vice Assist-Surgn Grish Chunder Mitter, on probation.
The notification containing the revers on of Mr Jacob to his substantive appointment as Registrar, Fyzabad Divn, is cancelled.
The Hon'ble Mr Colvin, fst-Govr, N W P, and Chief Comsr of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following transfers:—
Mr Parker, Dist Sup of Police, is transferred from Aligarh to Dehra Dun.
Mr A H Davis, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Azamgarh, to officiate in the same capacity to Mirzapur, vice Mr Koyvett.
Mr Mulock, C S, Joint Magte, transferred, from Bareilly to Agra.
The services of Asst-Surgn Kamikha Nath Asharji are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
H B the Lieut-Govr, N W P and Chief Commsr of Oudh, has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers specified:—
Mr Rind, Asst Consvr of Forests, has made over charge of the Tons Forest Divn to Mr Smythies, proceeded on route to Baluchistan.
The three months' privilege leave granted to Babu Raj Kissen Banerji, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is cancelled.
Mr Bates, Asst Engr, 1st grade, has assumed charge from Babu Mohan Lal Katcha, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, of the Fyzabad dist.
Mr Simson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, has received charge of the Hardoi dist, Sitapur Provincial Divin.
The unexpired portion of Mr FitzJames's leave is cancelled, and three days' subsidiary leave is granted to that officer to allow of his rejoining his appointment.
Mr Parry, Ex Engr, 4th grade (temporary rank), on transfer to the Sukkur-Dadur Railway, has made over charge of the Fatehpur dist.
Mr Hodges, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on transfer to the Sukkur-Dadur Railway, has made over charge of the Ghazipur dist, Benares Provincial Divn, to Mr Joseph.
Mr McDonnell, Ex Engr, 3rd grade (temporary rank), and Mr Black, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, have respectively made over and received charge of the Banda dist.
Mr Simson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and Mr Henslowe, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, have respectively made over and received charge of the Sitapur dist, Sitapur Provincial Divn.
Mr Sheridan and Mr M Dowell, Ex Engrs, 4th grade, have respectively made over and received charge of the Jhansi Provincial Divn.
Mr Ivens, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, has assumed charge of the Fatehgarh and Etah dists.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 16th February, 1880.

1 The following having joined are taken on the strength from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—
No 1107 Vol H M Corke to E Company.
,, 1108 ,, R Sharp to E ,,
,, 1109 ,, D J Sharp to E ,,
,, 1110 ,, D Peters to B ,,

2 Leave of absence is granted to the undernamed for the periods stated from this date:—No 1028 Vol E F Underwood, and No 393, Vol F DeCosta, E Company, for one month. To No 126, Vol S Snow, and No 118, Vol J Thornton, B Company, for 6 months.

3 There will be parade under the Adjutant for the whole Regiment at 5-30 a.m. on Wednesday, 18th inst, opposite the Gymkhana. White uniform to be worn. Blank ammunition will be issued and ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. All members are requested to attend this parade.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows:—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by Mr. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to ache.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

Births.

ARMSTRONG—February 13th, at Amritsar, Punjaub, the wife of Surgeon James Armstrong, Bengal Medical Service, of a son.
BAMFORD—February 15th, at Surat, the wife of Mr. J. Bamford, Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

Births.

DEEKS.—February 2nd, at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, the widow of the late Mr Thomas Deeks, late Band master, Corps of Guides, of a son.
SCHAFFTER.—February 10th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Rev. H. Schaffter, C. M. S., of a daughter.

Marriages.

DECOURCY—DECOURCY—January 17th, at Nazira, Sibsagar, Michael Constantine DeCourcy to Emily Frances Anne, daughter of the late William Sinclair DeCourcy.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1880.

The current number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains two articles which have, combined, the character of a political manifesto by the moderate section of the Liberal leaders, designed, of course, to add to the embarrassments of the Conservative Cabinet on the eve of the elections, and to augment the chances of a Liberal victory. One of these articles is avowedly political, and attempts to demonstrate that in "plain Whig principles" the country may find a haven of rest from the revolutionary turmoil of a Tory Government which obeys the impulse of a Beaconsfield. The other is professedly an examination of the military position of Russia and England in Central Asia, but it is in reality a dexterously framed impeachment of the policy of the Government in regard to Baluchistan and Afghanistan since the retirement of Lord Northbrook in 1876. This article deserves attention, for it discloses the view of Afghan affairs upon which the Liberal leaders would very probably act if the country were to return them to power, and it is well that the electors and all concerned should clearly know what is the policy which one of the great parties at least would, as matters at present stand, be prepared to carry out. As we know, the existing Government has carefully avoided committing itself to any declaration of policy. The vague professions of a desire to maintain the principles embodied in the defunct Treaty of Gandamak, and unmeaning phrases about the desirability of keeping on good terms with the rulers and people of Afghanistan may be set aside as diplomatic verbiage. They do not announce a policy; the most that may be hoped is that they are intended to conceal one. There are people of course who hold that the Government has no policy; that it is simply waiting on events, and that it will act as chance, or the circumstances of the time, or the issue of the elections, may suggest. If that be so, the Government is to be pitied, and the country also. For our part we are willing to believe that the Government has a policy, and we are inclined to believe that its outlines may be discerned not in its confused and somewhat contradictory utterances, but in the general tenour of its acts. The Kandahar Railway can have but one purpose—the permanent occupation of that strategic and commercial centre. The large reinforcements sent forward week by week are scarcely indicative of a design to withdraw from the country as soon as spring opens the passes. The negotiations with Persia, whatever their exact purport, are an evidence, as it seems to us, of a determination to play out the game in the spirit in which it was begun, trumping the Russian card wherever the occasion offers, and running the undoubted risks inseparable from that style of play. But though the Government has very probably a distinct and determined policy behind its halting declarations and occasional appearances of vacillation, it cannot claim the unhesitating support of the country in this Afghan business for a policy which it has done its best to hide behind rhetorical phrases. It was always open to the Whig leaders to play off the trick once played upon their own party and "dish the Tories" by coming out with a programme for making short work of the Afghan difficulty either by sending back Yakub Khan to Kabul, or by annexing the country either wholly or in great part. The *Edinburgh* does not, indeed, come out with a programme of that definite kind, and so far it allows an opportunity of forcing the Government to escape the party which it serves, but in the tone and purport of the article devoted to this burning question, the reader can clearly see how wide is the divergence between the policy pursued by the Government as disclosed in its acts, and that which a Liberal Government, if such be formed, will in all probability carry out.

The Government has been led, says the *Edinburgh* in effect, to occupy Quetta and invade Afghanistan from a desire to escape an imaginary danger—that of a Russian advance upon India—and in taking up a position beyond our natural line of defences, we have unwittingly run into a very real and serious danger, and the political consequences of that imprudence are becoming more and more serious as time goes on. The "imaginary" nature of the danger resulting from Russian aggrandisement in Central Asia is proved in the good old way. The distances are immense; the grassless deserts are nearly impassable; the nomad population is averse to Russian rule; the difficulties of all kinds accumulate to such a degree as the mountains of Afghanistan come into view on the southern horizon that a Muscovite general who had made his way to Merv "might well feel in a condition of almost hopeless despair" if he were ordered to continue his march to Herat and on to Kandahar and the Indus. "In the first place it would be absolutely incumbent on him to collect a very considerable force, duly provided with heavy artillery and munitions of all kinds, the mere concentration of which over such routes as have been described would occupy a long time and entail enormous cost. Looking back, he would be aware of the vast distances between himself and the nearest resources of the empire—distances not merely to be measured by the actual number of miles, although they are very great, but aggravated by the accumulated obstacles of unhealthy foodless deserts and unsafe communications. Neither from the north nor from the west could he hope at any time to receive reinforcements except by small detachments and at rare intervals, so that his very position, without moving at all, would be precarious and depressing." The picture of this despairing general, at the head of a force destined for the conquest of India, stopping short at Merv and refusing to go another step, would be more reassuring if we did not know from other sources that the Merv oasis is capable of supporting in comparative comfort some thirty thousand men without drawing upon other districts for food. The city of Merv, as painted by the Reviewer, is a very dismal place consisting of a hundred mud huts; that being the case forty years ago when Abbott visited it. But it is now a much more important place, and once garrisoned by a Russian force, its importance would largely and very quickly increase. It is but seventy miles from the Afghan frontier. No one supposes that if the Russians establish themselves this year or next at Merv they will be so foolish as to continue their march to Herat and the Indus without delay or preparation. They will rest and be thankful when they get so far. The city will be rebuilt and fortified, the communications improved, and friendly relations will be entered into with the Afghans seventy miles off. Does any one suppose that their influence will be exerted on the side of peace and amity when British and Afghan, or still more, when British and Russian, interests come into conflict in those parts?

No: their position at Merv will give them a commanding influence throughout that whole region, and it will be steadily and consistently thrown into the scale against us. It would be idle to complain of this, but it is a very serious error to ignore the fact. At Herat—if we go so far—we on our side will exercise a greater influence, and occupy a more desirable and a more formidable military position. At Kandahar, with our communications rendered secure by the new railway, we shall be in a strong position. But where should we be, politically, if, with the Russians at Merv, we abstained from Herat, and withdrew from Kandahar and from Quetta? Clearly the Russians would be masters of the situation in that part of the world, and their well known talents for intrigue would soon give them an influence in Afghanistan with which we could not hope to compete. We could not offer the Afghans the plunder of India, and the Russians could. That is the difference between the two players in this struggle for supremacy in Central Asia. The Reviewer and all who write on that side blindly or wilfully assume that the sole danger against which precautions need be taken is that which would arise from the direct march of an army from Orenburg or Tiflis across thousands of miles of deserts and mountains straight to the Indus. There is no difficulty, of course, in showing that such a feat is physically impossible, and that even if it were possible the footsore and hungry Muscovites would be shot down by our well entrenched and well provided soldiers, who would be in waiting for them. "Not a man would escape death." That is perfectly true, and no Russian or other civilised general will ever lead his troops against India in that precise way. The danger to be guarded against is widely different—that of allowing Russia to sap up to the Afghan frontier, and, establishing herself there, organise the whole predatory population of Central Asia against India, while we stand at ease and leave to our enemy all the advantages of the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

HAZARAS AT KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 16.

KABUL, Feb. 13.—Two hundred Hazaras arrived from Ghazni last evening to pay their respects. The deputation is composed of Beund and other tribes, and is headed by Syud Mahomed Taki. They say their troops were beaten on the occasion of the first fight against Mahomed Jan's men; but on the last two occasions, near Balabagh village, thirty-seven miles south of Ghazni, inhabited both by Afghans and Hazaras of the Bukak tribe, they got the best of it. Peace has been declared between the two parties until the 21st March. The Hazaras are fair looking people, badly equipped and mounted. The General will probably see them again to-morrow.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

LONDON, *via* TEHERAN.—General Travers has declined the Madras command, which Sir Donald Stewart has accepted. Sir Neville Chamberlain remains till he is relieved.

PERSIA AND HERAT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Notwithstanding the Premier's statements, it is generally believed that an Anglo-Persian understanding has been established on the subject of Herat.

NEWS FROM GHAZNI.

KABUL, Feb. 14.—It is reported from Babakushkar that on the 13th inst. Mir Aga Sahebzada Sawah Khan, with three thousand men, went to the Opian village in Ghorbund Valley, north of Charikar, to attack Batchaus Hanmartuza, defeated him and he fled. Mahomed Jan now has his home twelve miles from Ghazni.

DAOUD SHAH.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 16.

Daoud Shah is about to be moved again upcountry. His destination will probably be Lahore for the present.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER).

THE LUGHMAN VALLEY.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

No fresh news from the Lughman Valley. Mulla Khalil has been preaching near Jallalabad, but without effect.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MR. PARNELL'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The *Morning Advertiser* publishes a paragraph, stating that Mr. Parnell will pay a visit to India and Australia unless an early dissolution of Parliament takes place.

THE ARMY.

Major Wood, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, succeeds Major Clerk in the 3rd Battalion.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been quiet. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ do. do.	85
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115¼
Bar Silver	52 5-16d.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, FEB. 16, 7 A.M.

French mail steamer Irrawady from China arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 8 3-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3	months' sight.	1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Credits 3	"	... 1s. 8 11-32d.	"
Documents 3	"	... 1s. 8¾d.	"
Francs 3	"	... 2·14	"

A CONTEMPORARY reported on Saturday that Conductors Abbott and Holmes and some followers were killed by the Afghans at Kandahar. This has been found to be quite untrue. On telegraphic inquiries being made by the Commissary General, the two conductors being alive and well.

THE Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Bombay has a telegram from Hongkong stating that the usual dividend of 25 per share for half year to 31st December 1879 will be paid, dlrs. 1,000 added to reserve (making this fund now dlrs. 15,00,000), and dlrs. 25,451 carried forward.

THE crop and weather report of the North-West Provinces and Oudh states that slight rain has fallen everywhere (except in Meerut), which has been of great benefit to the crops. The prospects are said to be fair, and the public health good. Cattle disease has appeared in Agra.

ON the 10th instant, a gale of a terrific nature passed over the village of Goyeshpur in the subdivision of Magurah, in the Jessore, district, Bengal Presidency. From the details published by the *Englishman*, it would appear that the wind rose to nearly cyclone pitch, blowing from the S. W. The gale only lasted for five or six minutes, during which it completely destroyed the black *dhal* and mustard crops of Goyeshpur and the surrounding villages. A great many huts were entirely blown away, and nearly 200 boats were sunk between Alfapur and Sreepur. The lives of two men only have, so far as at present ascertained, been lost, and these were drowned in the river Kumar. It is further reported that hail stones fell of such an extraordinary size that they occupied from 10 to 12 hours to melt.

MR. P. KNIGHT, a son of Mr. Robert Knight, proprietor of the Calcutta *Statesman*, is a passenger from England by the S. S. Manora, and is proceeding to Calcutta to join the editorial staff of the *Statesman*.

THERE is an unusual amount of activity in Calcutta musical circles just now; of the two best known *entrepreneurs*, one has commenced a series of concerts, and the other announces a concert in aid of a most deserving charity, all of which are sure to be well attended, and the latest addition to Calcutta musical forces, "The Choral Union," will make its postponed *début* shortly, and achieve, no doubt, such a success as will afford pleasure to the members as well as the audience. The announcement that "Mendelssohn's Laudasion" is to be performed has puzzled not a few, who are not well up in the names of cantatas. They not unnaturally thought that "Laudation" was what should have been printed.

THE Maharaja of Durbungah promises to become a popular man in Bengal. His Highness intends next to give a big game shooting party in his immense preserves on the banks of the Koosi river.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that the report of the Army Commission has been printed and is in the hands of the various departments "confidentially." We agree with our contemporary that the report would have been more useful before the public, and that discussion on the merits of its recommendations might have assisted the cause of wise administration and good government. But the Government of India sees reason, we presume, to dread publicity, and so the impending changes, whatever they may be, are to be wrought in secrecy, and swaddled in "confidential" wrappings.

THINGS are not as they ought to be in many respects educationally in India. The *Indian Church Gazette* points out a shortcoming which is a very serious one though it has not received so much public attention as some others. Our contemporary writes:—It is a little known fact to what extent Indian schools, and especially those in the hills, suffer from bad debts. The parents of the children at any given school reside at various places more or less distant from the school, and when the payments once begin to fall into arrears, it is only by a most persistent system of "dunning," that a return to the proper state of things can be brought about, and that only in some cases; in others the amounts due go on increasing without the least prospect of a satisfactory settlement ever taking place. There are two remedies open to the injured; the child may be sent home; but those who know anything of school management will see how rarely such a step can be taken; it is expensive; it diminishes considerably any chance of recovering what is due, and is likely to give the school a bad name! The unkindest cut of all. Then there is the legal remedy; but it seems almost impossible to recover money when the creditor does not live near the debtor. The machinery of the Small Cause Court is most cumbrous and costly, and therefore useless. This being the case the defaulter in many cases gets off with impunity. It is stated in the last report of the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, that at the end of 1879 more than Rs. 15,000 was due to the school by parents, the result being that there is a dead loss of Rs. 758 for interest on the overdrawn account at the Bank, and an apparent deficit of Rs 10,430 against the school on the 31st December, 1879.

EFFORTS towards forest conservancy do not appear to prosper in the Punjab. Mr. Baden Powell, whom the Lahore paper styles the ablest forest officer in India, writes in his lately published annual report:—"I am using no exaggerated language when I say that every acre of reserve actually declared has been won after a lengthy and often laborious correspondence." Nowhere in India is the want of a trained body of forest officers more severely felt than in the Punjab; but nowhere in India is the staff so numerically weak. And this is to be the result, as predicted by the conservator,—"the permanent ruin of the forests and the progressive diminution of forest revenue . . . within the next few years." His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor writes to the same effect:—"If it is urged that the receipts from forests are too small to justify an increase of establishment, the answer is that the rights of Government are wasting away under gradual encroachment, and it will be impossible hereafter to meet the increased demand for fuel, due to the extension of railways, unless measures are taken to acquire lands which are needed, and can be secured by timely action."

NOTICING the report that Dr. Ker-Innes is to be paid Rs. 12,000 donation batta for having been across the Afghan frontier for a few days, the *Statesman* remarks:—If this is true (and we have reason to believe it is), it is a shameful misappropriation of the people's money." The same paper adds:—A still more impudent robbery has been brought to our knowledge. Our readers will scarcely credit it, but it is nevertheless the fact that the expenses of Mr. J. M. Batten's holiday trip to the Andamans have been defrayed from the public purse.

THE *Indian Church Gazette* thinks "the reckless Rajah rolling in rupees" must find Calcutta indeed a place after his own heart. Time was when he was contended with a visit to Osler's, and the purchase of a few works of art in glass. Now he is breaking out in new places. A fourin-hand, which would not disgrace the annual muster at Hyde Park Corner, "a pair of noble large Bronze Storks" (to quote the catalogue) purchased at the *bric-a-brac* sale for something less than a thousand rupees, a Monster Ball at the Town Hall, which costs as many rupees for the single night's amusement as would pay the salary of a Member of Council for twelve months, are some of the new ways in which the money goes.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Calcutta paper advocating the construction of a railway line from Howrah westward through the districts of Makurdah and Burgachea, which would open up a more direct route between Calcutta and Bombay. The *Statesman* says of the proposal:—The districts are rich in agricultural produce, and an extension of railway communication between Calcutta and such of the districts as are in communication with the network of canals and rivers which make them so valuable from a commercial point of view. Besides the large amount of local traffic, which might reasonably be looked for from the more immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, we might with equal, or even more, reason expect a vast accretion to the line traffic, as soon as the extensions were so far complete as to embrace those more western districts. We will now, however, see what the purely local traffic is. During the year 1878-79 the traffic both ways between those districts and Calcutta, by means of the Midnapore and Hidglee Canals, amounted to 37,63,305 maunds, and was valued at Rs. 1,93,36,825. This of itself offers a fair guarantee of success, but we now come to consider what those chances would be were the line continued westward to the Sumbulpore district. We all know the exceeding richness of those places in agricultural produce, and their disadvantages as to communication with districts consuming their produce. This line would of course ultimately extend until it met the Eastern extension from Nagpore in the Central Provinces, which is now in course of construction to Raepore and Belaspore. The other principal stations on the route would be—going west from Calcutta—Midnapore, Kemjur, and Sumbulpore, at all of which places grain is extensively grown, and is with difficulty disposed of, on account of the paucity of communication. This line completed, we should then, for the first time, have a true mail route to Bombay. The present line is a paying one, but is a purely commercial route, tapping, as it does, a large proportion of the principal marts between Calcutta and Bombay, but a true mail line like the one we are discussing would, while not neglecting centres of traffic, take an almost direct course across the continent, and shorten the distance considerably.

AN up-country paper says the Rajah of Pattiala's troops are now doing duty at Umballa, in consequence of all the British troops of the Umballa garrison having been sent to the front. The *Indian Daily News* suggests that the Government should mass a certain number of depots of native infantry and European regiments at the station, and make a centre where recruits might be trained, and taught at the same time something more than mere battalion movements.

ECONOMY in the consumption of coals is a subject of great importance to consumers in India, and it has long been a study with users of steam-power in Europe, in many parts of which the cost of coal forms, as in India, a serious item in the expense of factories, &c. Numerous schemes have been devised from time to time with the object of reducing the expenditure under this head as an essential condition of cheap steam production; but hitherto it can scarcely be said that the efforts made have been successful, no generally efficient scheme having been found. In England, owing to the comparatively small cost of coal, less attention has been given to this subject than on the Continent; but the late depression in business at home, has there, as elsewhere, brought this and other questions of cheap production more prominently forward, and Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester, is now introducing into England an improved furnace which Mr. Heaupt, of Brieg, has lately constructed. The ordinary method of obtaining steam is, as is well known, by the combustion of coal under, and by tubes passing through, the boilers; in this way a large percentage of the heat generated by the burning of the coal is lost, passing out of the flues unconsumed, a further loss of heating power being occasioned by the escape of unconsumed gases from the coal. Mr. Heaupt's new furnace is arranged on a principle originally introduced, we believe, by Messrs. Muller and Zichat, of Paris, and to a large extent prevents the losses in the consumption of coal to which we have referred. The gas contained in the fuel to be consumed is distilled in a chamber for the purpose, and being then led up with a proper admixture of air, is consumed under the boiler. The results obtained from Mr. Heaupt's improved arrangement for effecting this system of firing appear to be most satisfactory. At a trial recently made it was found that by the adoption of Mr. Heaupt's furnace, from one and a half to two and a half pounds more water was evaporated per pound of coal consumed than when the boiler was fired in the ordinary way, and it was also noticed that the boiler with the new furnace was capable of generating twice the weight of steam previously obtained. At a trial that lasted for eleven hours a boiler with four hundred and thirty square feet of heating surface evaporated eleven thousand pounds of water at a pressure of from 90 to 105 lbs. per square inch, the feed temperature being 50 degrees Fahr, the quantity of water evaporated being thus 2·325 lbs. per square foot of heating surface per hour. With a boiler fired under similar conditions by, upon Mr. Heaupt's system, the result obtained was an evaporation of from 4·41 to 5 lbs. per square foot of heating surface per hour. The temperature in the flue leading to the chimney never during the latter trial exceeded 662 degrees Fahr., but at the highest rate of evaporation obtained from the coal-fired boiler (19,250 lbs.), the heat in the flue rose to 932 degrees Fahr. The experiments told conclusively in favour of Mr. Heaupt's furnace, and although it is probable that even more successful results will yet be obtained, these furnaces seem already well worth the attention of Indian coal consumers.

No intimation has yet been given as to who is to be the new Governor of the Straits Colonies. The Singapore paper writes:—The only information received here regarding Sir W. Robinson's appointment to Western Australia has been a telegram through Reuter's agency. The local Government is left wholly in the dark officially. In how far this is either politic or courteous to the Executive here, or to the public for that matter, the Chesterfields who preside at the Colonial Office must be left to judge.

KING THEEBAW is said to have enlisted about 300 Chinese in his army at Mandalay. The officers are Burmans.

It is stated that orders have been received at Rangoon from the medical authorities in Madras that all the men of the different regiments stationed in Burma, who have been suffering from fever for more than a month, are to return in order to be sent to the hills.

SOME agitation has been caused in Australia by a dispute in which Sir Bryan O'Loghlan involved the Government and the banks. In June last Sir Bryan, as acting head of the Government, after a great deal of railing and charges of "conspiracy," gave a six months' notice to terminate the contract with the associated banks for the keeping of the Government account. In December the Chief Secretary, finding that he was overdrawn to the extent of a quarter of a million, desired to renew the contract, but the banks asked that a twelve months' notice should be given in future, and that certain bookkeeping changes should be made. Mr. Berry was obstinate for a month, and then yielded. The *Argus* remarks that the banks are to be credited with not taking advantage of the money markets, and exacting better terms from the Government, but their forbearance has not saved them from animadversion, and from threats that the Government will, as a measure of retaliation, propose a national bank.

THE WOEFUL BALLAD OF JOE HOOKEM.

SUB-LIEUTENANT GREEN appeals in despair to the *Bombay Gazette*:—

Who is Joe Hookem? What is he?
I pray you, Sir, to tell me.
He is my ban, that fearful man,
I'm Green, so please don't sell me.

The Hindustani language, Sir,
Is very far from easy;
The Bagh-o-bahar, Sir, is fearful, but ah, Sir!
It's nothing to Baital Pachesi.

The dictionary's full of words
(Why can't they make 'em fewer?)
And all I can say, Sir, to make daily way, Sir,
Is "ag," 'brandy-pani' and 'soosee.'

I shot some snipe the other day,
And told my cook to cook 'em;
What does he do, Sir? This really is true, Sir,
Why smiles and says, 'Joe Hookem.'

"Confound Joe Hookem," loud I bawled,
As in his hand he took 'em;
"I'll spit you on your skewer, you rascally sooser."
"Me-bap," says he, "Joe Hookem."

I bought some dubbers from the shop,
And told the clerk to book 'em,
But he looked quite blue, as if I was ado,
And cried with a groan "Joe Hookem."

And when I dusky beauties meet
And try in the face to look 'em,
They turn quite away, and their backs but display;
Can they fancy that I am Joe Hookem?

Then confound this Joe, who, I'm sure, doth know
Why the Sahib's domestics rook 'em;
For they run their accounts up to fearful amounts
And always invoke, "Joe Hookem."

Which my mournful cries, you will not despise,
These insults are such I can't brook 'em;
A free Press is my boast and you never can roast
A poor sub who is under "Joe Hookem."

I have called, I must add, by every name bad
My servants; I've cuffed 'em and shook 'em,
To turn them away, Sir, I swore but then they, Sir,
Salaamed and said "Joe Hookem."

P.S.—Just as I had finished this, my munshi came in and I consulted him about Joe. He said that when a superior gave an order to an inferior in India, the latter replied "jo hukm," meaning that the order would be promptly carried out. As this is absurd I at once kicked the munshi out of my bungalow for telling lies, but I am as much in the dark as ever.

GREEN, Sub-Lieutenant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "A Happy Pair," 9 p.m.; "Ixion," 10 p.m.

Gymkhana, Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 5-45 p.m.

Framjee Cowasjee Institute, lecture by Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee. Subject, "Popular Delusions on Medicine," 6 p.m.

Municipality, Town Council, 3 p.m.

Byculla Race-course, Bombay Races, 4 p.m.

SEAMAN DESERTER.—Mr. Constable Ziller received a reward of Rs. 12 for arresting and placing on board a seaman deserter belonging to H. M. S. Beacon.

A COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—Prow No. 1,899, laden with bricks, came into collision with the B. I. S. N. Company's steamship Abyssinia as she was being taken out of dock on Sunday. The prow was sunk, but no lives were lost.

LECTURE.—The fourth public lecture of the season in connection with the Guzerati Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered by Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee at 6 p. m. to-day at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Subject—"Popular delusions on medicine." The lecture is open to the public.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the Carnac Bunder on view of the body of Shaik Ismaloodeen Shaik Mahomed, a calasee belonging to a prow lying in the harbour, who was accidentally drowned while going on board his vessel on the night previous. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mawan Poonja was accidentally knocked down by a dog-cart on the Frere Road on Saturday afternoon last, and was somewhat seriously injured. He was removed to the Gooculdass Tejpall Hospital. The person driving the dog-cart drove off immediately after the occurrence.

ARREST OF A SOLICITOR.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Venayak Hurrichund, a solicitor of the High Court, who had been arrested on Saturday last under a writ of attachment for debt, was placed before Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers. On consideration of the circumstances of the case, his Lordship directed the solicitor's discharge from the custody of the Sheriff's officer.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning last a fire broke out in the new Dinshaw Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills at Lall Baugh. The fire was extinguished by the mill people before the arrival of the fire brigade from the Crown Mills. The fire is said to have originated in consequence of one of the clearing machines becoming heated by friction, and so setting the cotton passing through it on fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the Gooculdass Tejpall Hospital, on view of the body of Sebastian Paul Vaz, a Goanese, who died from injuries sustained a few days ago while attempting to cross the B. B. & C. I. Railway when a train was approaching. The verdict was—That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by being accidentally run over by a railway train.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Mr. L. S. Gibson, a clerk on board the B. I. S. N. Company's steamship Byculla, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Captain W. R. Mason, the master of that vessel, with criminal misappropriation in respect of a portion of Rs. 4,100 which was entrusted to the accused for the purpose of paying the officers and crew of that vessel. The case stands postponed for hearing till the 23rd instant.

A SHARP DETECTION OF THEFT.—Jacobe Purtab, a sugar merchant having his store godown at Mandvie, on Saturday last reported to Mr. Superintendent Price of that division, that his godown had on the previous night been opened by some person by means of a false key and twenty-two bags of sugar, valued at Rs. 880 stolen therefrom. Mr. Price deputed Mr. Inspector Jones to institute enquiries into the matter, who, upon enquiry during the course of the same day, recovered the whole of the property, besides twenty-four other bags, valued at Rs. 960, which the complainant had not missed. The arrest of the property was found stoped in a godown which had been rented the previous day by Heera Teja, who was arrested and yesterday charged with the theft before Mr. Nana Morojee. The prisoner was remanded, and the case was postponed till the 1st proximo.

THE RUMOURED GATHERING OF RAMOSHIS.—It is rumoured that there is a secret gathering of Ramoshis in the neighbourhood of Satara. We also hear of other movements between this and the Nizam's territories. We have received several letters in regard to these rumours; but have not published them. We think it is enough to mention for the information of the authorities that such stories are flying about, and that the higher classes of native hear with anxiety that it is proposed to send the cavalry regiment away from Poona. We mention these things from no desire to create alarm, but merely because we think when the rumours become so numerous, it is well to be on our guard.—*Deccan Herald.*

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

HER Majesty's Indian troopship Serapis, 4,173 tons, Captain Guy O. Twiss, will sail to-day for England, with 27 officers, 21 ladies and 31 children, and also 790 men, 57 women and 222 children. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Surgeon-Major M Quinlan, A M D.	Lieut and Mrs E R Coke, R H A.
Surg-Major F F O'Dwyer, A M D.	Lieut W B Orme, 2-8th Foot
Major and Mrs F W Robert and child, R A.	Capt R Green, R A.
Major D K Evans, 2-6th Foot	Lieut C H Ferguson, 72nd Foot.
Surg-Major and Mrs W H B Clapp and 5 children, A M D.	Lieut C W Jones, 89th Foot.
Surg-Major C F Richards, A M D.	Lieut A D D Kelly, 14th Foot.
Capt and Mrs A G Lawry, 1-8th Foot.	Lieut M G Moore, 88th Foot.
Capt T M Tingcombe, 72nd Foot.	Lieut G A Collins, S C.
Capt W Linsdale, 1-17th Foot.	Lieut W H Harvey, 4th Sr Rifle 6th Brigade.
Capt C K W Harvey, R H A.	Q-M and Mrs Gillard and 4 children, R A.
Capt W Gordon, 68th Foot.	Lieut G M Lye, 48th Foot.
Capt E B Reid, 44th Foot.	Lieut W S Sirvie Stewart, 1-17th Foot.
Lieut D A Scott, R A.	Lieut G S Goldsmid, 2-22nd Foot.
	2nd Lieut R A Griffith, 1-17th Foot.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

THE Lottery test was very well attended last night. Two good lotteries, one for the Empress Gold Cup and the other for the Merchants' Purse, were briskly filled, and some good sport is anticipated to-day. The following is the result of the lotteries, from which the favourites may be selected as they sold:—

THE EMPRESS GOLD CUP.

	Rs.
400 Tickets at Rs. 5 each Rs. 2,000	
Oasis sold for	110
Salisbury sold for	180
H H Aga Khan's stable sold for	250
Child of the Desert { Mr Herbert's stable, } and Sans Souci { sold for	460
Kohinoor sold for	100
Timoor sold for	70
Young Revenge sold for	400
Rocket sold for	110
Jason sold for	60
Prince sold for	10
	1,750
	2,000

Total value of Lottery...Rs. 3,750

THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP. Rs.

200 Tickets at Rs. 5 each, Rs. 1,000	
Little John sold for	170
Modesty sold for	300
Ringlet sold for	100
Armistice sold for	290
	760
	1,000

Total value of Lottery...Rs. 1,760

THE SELLING RACE. Rs.

200 Tickets at Rs. 5 each, Rs. 1,000	
Syed sold for	200
Glenlyon sold for	80
Nonparell sold for	80
Cardigan sold for	850
	690
	1,000

Total value of Lottery...Rs. 1,690

THE MERCHANTS' PURSE. Rs.

400 Tickets at Rs. 5 each, Rs. 2,000	
Mistake sold for	60
Electric sold for	260
Mr Herbert's stable sold for	260
Lokin sold for	50
Rataplan sold for	200
Lielles sold for	200
Tiger sold for	270
Rocket sold for	80
	1,420
	2,000

Total value of Lottery Rs. 3,420

THE following are the entries for this day's Races:—

1st RACE at 4-30 p. m.

THE EMPRESS GOLD CUP.

Mr Walter's	Oasis.
Mr Maitland's	Salisbury.
H H Aga Khan's	Secundar.
H H Aga Khan's	Schantti.
Mr Herbert's	Child of the Desert.
Mr Herbert's	Sans Souci.
Major Crostie's	Kohinoor.
Capt Mansel-Pleydell's	Timoor.
Mr Abdool Raymon's	Young Revenge.
Mr Shaik Abdoola Salim's	Rocket.
Mr Macpherson's	Jason.
Mr B's	Prince.

2ND RACE 5 p.m.

THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP.

Major Crosbie's	Little John.
Mr Ledley's	Modesty.
Mr Abdool Raymon's	Ringlet.
H H the Nawab of Jowrah's	Armistice.

3RD RACE 5-20 p.m.

THE SELLING RACE.

Mr Aga Moochool Shah's	Syed.
Col Utterson's	Glenlyon.
Major Crosbie's	Nonparell.
Mr Cosen's	Cardigan.

4TH RACE 5-50 p.m.

THE MERCHANTS' PURSE.

Major Crosbie's	Mistake.
Mr Walter's	Electric.
Mr Herbert's	Robin Hood.
The Nawab of Jowrah's	Lokin.
Mr Abdool Raymon's	Rataplan
H H Aga Khan's	Lielles
Mr Maitland's	Tiger
Mr Herbert's	King Arthur.
Mr Shaik Abdoola Salim's	Rocket.

THE OLD SUDDER COURT BUILDING.

THIS building, situated at Mazagon, has recently undergone a wonderful change. What was but a year ago a huge dingy block of buildings has now assumed the aspect of a palatial mansion. Built nearly a century ago upon a solitary little hill, the premises had been for about half a century in the occupation of the Sudder Court of the Presidency, a portion of the ground floor being used for the Assistant Registrars. In the days of the mania times, its spacious grounds caught the eye of some enterprising speculator; and the vacant space was rented on a long lease by the Bombay Contract and Building Company for the purpose of building small bungalows. Three bungalows were hastily built, but before they could be finished the company came to grief and was wound up, and the lease with the unfinished bungalows lapsed to the owner, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I. This property continued in the occupation of the Appellate Side of the High Court until the beginning of last year when the court moved into the new buildings on the Esplanade. Since then Mr. Byramjee has expended about 50 lakhs of rupees upon putting the whole of the property into a state of thorough renovation and enlarging its proportions. The materials of the unfinished bungalows have been cleared away, the extensive grounds have been laid out in parterres and beds of flowers, and many other improvements have been introduced. Since Sunday last Mr. Byramjee has turned the old court-house into his family residence; and the "house-warming" ceremony was marked by a grand dinner party given that evening, when the whole place was illuminated. It is now known as "Byramjee Hall."

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIXTH DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.)

THE following case was tried before his Lordship and a common jury:—

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS, CURRENCY NOTES, &c.

George William Scott and Samuel Scott, Indo-Britons, and Gunga, woman, were charged with theft of ornaments, currency notes, and other articles, the property of Myna, wife of a milk-seller. J. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Jafferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, for the defence.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. Prisoners were charged with theft of property of the value of from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 12,000, and also with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The prosecutrix was a milk-dealer who sometime ago lived with the prisoners in Hurkhand Bhoomoo's chawl at Gamdevi. The three prisoners came to live in the chawl, and a certain amount of intimacy sprung up between them and the prosecutrix and her niece, who was a minor. The latter had a large amount of property which was kept in their room in a box, which was constantly locked, and the key being placed on the top of the bed or under the pillow. The prisoner Gunga was in prosecutrix's room several times in the day and had knowledge of where the property was kept. About the beginning of October, 1879, the prosecutrix and her niece left the chawl and went to reside in another. The second prisoner had left a few days previously for Calcutta, whither he was followed by the first and third prisoners some days after the prosecutrix had gone to reside in another place. On the day of the Deewalee, Ghenda, the neice, on going to open the iron chest, found some difficulty in doing so. It was eventually opened, but all the property it contained was gone. Immediate information was given to the police, and Constable Millard and a servant named Imambux, who knew the prisoners in Bombay, proceeded to Calcutta where the prisoners were arrested. The prisoner Gunga had at the time on her person gold bangles which fell off on seeing the police officer, tried to cover with her clothes. These bangles were afterwards identified to be the property of Ghenda, the minor. A goldsmith was found to whom prisoners had sold gold ornaments, which he identified as in weight. In a drawer in the room in which prisoners lived, more ornaments were found as well as currency notes of the value of Rs. 5,720, mostly of the Bombay circle. It was in evidence that the prosecutrix had in her chest notes of the value of Rs. 6,100, and there was reason to presume that the former formed part of the latter, A bullion dealer was also found, to whom the prisoners had sold 854 tolas of gold. The prisoners were placed before the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, and their evidence was recorded against them and transmitted to Bombay. The prisoners and the property were subsequently brought here, when Ghenda at once identified beyond a doubt some of the stolen articles. Some of the ear-rings had been made for prosecutrix by a Poona goldsmith who was sent for and identified them.

During the day evidence was called for the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was not closed when the Court adjourned at 6 p.m. until 10 o'clock this morning. The jury were allowed to separate.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MESSRS. FINLAY, SCOTT & CO.

THE hearing of this case was continued before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday, being the sixteenth day of the enquiry. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Pressot and Winter, appeared for the opposing creditors, the Bank of Bengal; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the insolvents.

Mr. Walter Lang was further re-examined by Mr. Macpherson.—The financial management of Finlay, Scott and Co. was entirely in my hands, and Mr. Cunnynghan had nothing to do with it. He was not aware that I was causing bills to be drawn at Nagpore without railway receipts. When I sent these bills to Mr. Arbuthnot to be cashed, I did not think that I was violating any obligations, either express or implied. I have no recollection whatever of Mr. Moultrie taking exhibit P. out of an almirah and bringing it to my notice. At the same time, Mr. Moultrie is so positive that I would not like to contradict him on the subject. Except the special arrangement in respect to the block, I made no arrangement with Mr. Moultrie. I regarded the railway receipts as a check for us on Hormusjee, not as a check for the Bank on us. The bills from Jubbulpore used always to come without any railway receipts, and so did the Nagpore bills frequently. The produce looked up in Nagpore in April 1877 had been paid for by drafts on the Bank of Bengal. Its value I estimate at about a lakh of rupees. To that extent bills must have come from the Nagpore at some time or other without railway receipts; no money was sent from Bombay. I did not consider that the Bank of Bengal attached any importance to the railway receipts. We had in 1878 a claim against Hormusjee for Rs. 30,000; and there was an agreement in writing about it. Owing to the slump in block, the produce lost in weight, and the claim arose in respect of it. I did not authorise any person to make any statement to Mr. Arbuthnot beyond what appears in my letters of credit. I simply instructed Dinanath and Hormusjee to cash the bills and remit the proceeds to Bombay. When the bills were drawn, I had no idea that they should not be paid at maturity. I had not then received the Nagpore accounts down to 31st December. The Bombay accounts down to the same date had not been made up then. I had not thought then of suspending payment. If I had not thought it right to suspend payment on the 14th April, I could have carried on with the greatest ease until the due date of those bills. No written communications passed between me and Dinanath beyond the letters that have been put in. A difference of two annas in exchange would have affected the pure chasing power of the produce only to an inappreciable extent, less than Rs. 60. Currency notes are a very usual medium of remittance on large sums of money. The Allahabad branch of the Bank frequently remitted the proceeds of the Jubbulpore bills in currency notes. I have frequently been to Nagpore and Jubbulpore myself. In the districts, rupees would always be used in the purchase of goods. Marwaries would cash notes at a discount. When currency notes were received at Allahabad from Jubbulpore, they were changed into rupees and sent into the districts. In Nagpore when money was received for purchase in the districts, it was received in rupees. I am merely stating the general rule according to my experience; but there may be exceptions. I was buying produce in Bombay largely down to the day of my failure. I got the money from Nagpore instead of in Bombay, because the rate of exchange was more favourable, also because we had a certain amount of money locked up in the Central Provinces, and it was more proper to finance for it in that way. If Mr. Moultrie had objected to the earlier bills, without railway receipts which were not paid, I would not have drawn the later bills. The firm's press copy book was brought up into court on Friday last, but cannot now be found. It contained a letter requesting our agent to send Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 to Bombay in currency notes. On the day of our suspension, there were about Rs. 11,000 cash in our till. (A letter from Craigie, Lynch, and Owen to Prescot and Winter was read and put in.) Mr. Craigie, who is now in England, advised me to destroy private correspondence generally. The advice was given in reference to suit which Nursey Kessowjee and Co. had brought against us in 1876. Our correspondence contained unpleasant remarks about Nursey Kessowjee and other persons, which we did not intend to be seen by them. Subsequently to Mr. Craigie's advice, I destroyed private correspondence from time to time. Among the correspondence deposited in this case with the Official Assignee were Hormusjee's letters addressed to me. All telegrams I sent were not copied in the telegram book. I had nothing whatever to do with sending the books to Jubbulpore. I saw this telegram file in the Official Assignee's office after the books returned from Jubbulpore, and pointed it out to Shapurjee as a book which Mr. Moultrie had been enquiring for. I sent the private ledger and journal to the Official Assignee's office in consequence of enquiries made by Mr. Moultrie. I formed them in a box on a shelf in a large iron room in the office of Lang, Moir, & Co. I did not direct any one to put the box with the books in the strong room. I did not know it was there until I found it. I had no key in the Official Assignee's office. There is not a single entry in the rough cash books which is not in the corresponding fair cash book, which was from the first placed in the Official Assignee's office. The rough cash book was found in the strong room in Lang, Moir, & Co.'s office. I did not know it was there. I thought it was in the Official Assignee's office. I did not suppress or conceal the contract book in any way. This statement of invoice book is, I said, a book that was not kept for my information. I adhere to that statement. The actual mechanical keeping of books of the firm was left entirely to the book-keeper. I was not familiar with him. I did not suppress or conceal this Bank pass-book. It did not pass under my notice, it was always under the book-keeper's notice. I heard Mr. Moultrie complain of the absence of a balance sheet down to the date of the failure. A balance sheet was actually prepared down to the 14th April, and was laid before the meeting of creditors. It was made over to the Official Assignee with the other papers. Mr. Moultrie never asked me for it or complained of its absence to me. A similar balance sheet with regard to the Kurrachee firm was also prepared and made over to the Official Assignee. I went to Shapoorjee about preparing my schedule, because I thought he knew more about it.

To the Court.—I heard Mr. Cunnyngham say that the Kurrachee books were balanced up to a year of the failure. They were not carried up to date. I agree with him that there was nothing irregular in them. The balance sheets of both firms up to the 14th April were made up expressly for the meeting of the 29th. My intention was to call the meeting earlier, but I could not get them ready in time. The balance sheets were laid on the table although they were not asked for.

To Mr. Macpherson.—I left it to Shapoorjee as to obeying the rules of the Court in the preparation of the schedule. Firms had nothing whatever to do with the keeping of account books. He used to copy letters and write notices. The amounts of the last Nagpore bills, when they were received, were put into the general cash. A large number of sums, about two lakhs, were paid away for produce. All those sums were not paid on the 31st December; a great portion were paid in January. They were, however, entered under the 31st December because the shipments were made and entered into the December books. (The fair cash books for 1878 and 1879 and the payment book from July 1877 to the suspension were put in.)

The case for the insolvents closed here.

Mr. Pigot, in addressing the Court for the opposing creditors, referred to section 51 of the Act, which, he submitted, was a purely Civil and not a criminal section as had been contended for. (Reference to the case of Muncherjee Heerjee Readymoney, Bombay H.C.R.)

The Judge.—Do you still rely on all the grounds?

Mr. Pigot said that the evidence of Shapurjee, the schedule preparer, had slightly affected the charge

largest breaks were 16, 29, 16, 23, 26, 16, 12, 11, and one large break of 19. The amateur's biggest breaks were two of 13, and two or three of 12 and 11 each. The next contest was one between Roberts, the Champion, and Stanley—the former conceding 125 in a game of 500, and, as might be expected, the play between these two accomplished cueists was somewhat better, but nothing extraordinary. The scoring on both sides was very rapid, Roberts's best breaks being 52, 15, 27, 29, 49, 37, and one large break of 82, including 12 spot strokes. The younger player responded with breaks of 34, 20, 25, 17, 27, 29, 21, and one large break of 84, and ultimately ran out a winner, leaving the Champion at 391.

The four handed return match at billiards took place on Thursday evening. Play commenced shortly after 9 o'clock, Shorter breaking with the usual miss in hand, the amateur followed, but did not succeed in his attempt to go in off the red. Stanley's 1st essay made no change on the board, and neither did the champion's The first blood was drawn by Shorter who, in his second hand, made a break of 51 in which were 17 spots. The amateur then had a chance, but did not avail himself of it. In fact, the only player who did give the marker work before the interval, was Shorter. He went into the spirit of the thing right heartily, and never let off a chance—his first break of 51 was followed by others of 38 and 71, the latter consisting of 16 spots—then when the game was called Shorter and Stanley were 291, to the champion and amateur 82. He (Shorter) after some very pretty all round play got into position again for the spot, and did not leave off till he had put 17 of them to his credit, the break amounting to 84; then followed 78 with 16 spots, and immediately after commenced the break of the evening which amounted to 135 consisting of 44 spots. Shorter without doubt was the hero of the evening, but his partner materially assisted him in the latter half of the game. His (Stanley's) largest break was 104 in which were 30 spots, and it was the last break that any of them had a chance of making, as it brought the score to 999, and everyone expected him to run out with an unfinished break of 106, but he broke down at the last shot; nevertheless he made the winning one in the next stroke. He made some very good breaks too in addition to the one mentioned, the most notable of which were 60 with 17 spots, 93 with 24 spots, and 78 mostly by all round play. The Leviathan did not play up to his usual form. The amateur did not shine at all. The game at the finish stood Stanley and Shorter 1,001 against the champion and amateurs 243.—*Englishman.*

MORE DACOITIES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Dacoits continue to give trouble in the N.-W. P. We read in the Lucknow paper:—

Hardly have we digested the narratives reaching us relative to the doings of the dacoits on the Sitapur road, and in that district, ere authentic intelligence comes to hand of other daring dacoities on the Rae Bareli road, and within some eight or ten miles of Lucknow. On Saturday night a strong band of these men attacked no less than three camel dak carriages, and completely stripped their inmates of jewellery, money, and all else of any value, and would have waylaid the mail van had they not been a little out in their reckoning, as to the exact time it would pass the muster-place where they lay ensconced. As it was, the mails got by the *rendezvous* safely; not so, however, the camel carriages which passed later on. These were stopped, one after the other, and the plunder carried off is said to be very considerable. The passengers were not seriously maltreated, but one or two of each batch got knocks on the head with *lathis*, and were otherwise made to experience the "tender mercies" of the genuine Oudh Dacoit. The numbers composing this Rae Bareli band correspond (according to the statements reaching us) so singularly with the number of those who participated in the outrages on the Sitapur road on Thursday night last, that we are inclined to think that the same men took part in the whole series of these dacoities. It has been ascertained that about a couple of dozen men hold the Sitapur road during Thursday night, and on Saturday night about the same number are known to have waylaid the camel daks. They were mostly armed with talwars and formidable iron-bound *lathis*, and altogether appear to be a formidable body of confederates. The camel dak men say that the dacoits were Punjabis, and state that they conversed in that tongue, and, as confirmatory of this view, they allege that a Punjabi traveller, who was among those attacked that night, remained unmolested whilst others were plundered.

A carriage containing three well-armed European gentlemen arrived at the scene of these dacoities very shortly after they occurred, but unfortunately too late to be of much service, as the dacoits had dispersed and only the cleaned-out travellers were to be found bewailing the loss of all but their lives. A police sowar, who was on partrol duty thereabouts, acted with characteristic valour, and should be departmentally rewarded; he bolted off in search of help—as he said—directly the dacoits commenced their operations!

It is remarkable that these outrages occurred within about a mile of a police post, but of course that circumstance did not in any respect militate against the success of the dacoits' raid upon travellers. On Sunday afternoon, some fifty chaukidars assembled at the spot, under the leadership of the local Thanadar, to discuss matters, but the outcome of the conference has not reached us as we go to press. It is a pity, however, some of these people were not to the front when their services might have been of some value.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN SULU.

"The following extract from a letter from North B——, dated 12th instant, may prove of interest to our readers:—

The quantity of Soolocs sold in Booloongan as slaves was (estimated by my informants about two months ago last; 4,000. Some of these people were the *bona fide* slaves of various headmen in Sulu, but the greater part of them were simply kidnapped for sale. The hardships undergone by these wretched people on board the slave boats are very great, their flesh all falls away from want of food till they are simply bones, and sores break out all over them if they get beyond a certain stage of starvation; the strain on their constitution is too great; and they generally die even though it be months after. On the voyage they rarely have rice above once in two or three days, and have to live on shell-fish if they can find any when the boat stops. It was three boats of this kind that were captured by the Netherlands Gun boat Salak.

"A man illustrating the state of affairs in Sugh said that if two men saw one man they would kidnap him, and if four men saw two they would kidnap them.

"Happening to mention the name of a man who had gone to Sulu, I was informed that he was cruising round Sugh, and going ashore for the purpose of cooking or other reason, he and his companions were murdered and the boat taken.

"Questioning a man of the name of Inchi Seedick to-day as to the present state of affairs in Sulu, he says that kidnapping continues as usual; that people cannot venture out of the town of Maimbong on foot, but are obliged to go, if on a journey of a few miles, on horseback, and armed with guns and spears. He adds that this used not to be, till within this year."—*Straits Times.*

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Earl of Dunraven, writing to the *New York Herald*, under date Adare Manor, Adare, Limerick, Jan. 1, 1880, discusses the Irish question which, as expounded by Mr. Parnell, he believes to be more than usually complicated. His lordship "looks in vain through all the speeches of Mr. Parnell and his adherents for one little glimmer of practical common sense," and adds:

"Of all the quack cures for hard-times, the patent Parnell pill is the simplest and the most deleterious in its consequences. It consists in the non-payment. When hard up, don't pay your debts; pay your rent when it is convenient to do so; if it is inconvenient to pay, do not; unite and you cannot be compelled to pay, neither can you be turned out. Robbery organized on such a scheme would, of course, be hard to deal with, and there would be some sense in the idea if the Irish tenant farmers were devoid of all moral feelings. But they are not. It is obvious that if tenant farmers paid no rent they would be better off for a little time, in the same way that they would be better off if they did not pay for their clothes, for the provisions they purchase, or for the exceedingly beautiful hats and feathers that adorn the heads of their wives and daughters on Sundays. But their liability to pay rent would only be an overturning of the whole social structure of the United Kingdom, or by some kind friends putting up sufficient cash to purchase the fee simple of Ir land. In the which case, and if it could be proved to be necessary for the general public good that the Government would be justified in encouraging, and, if necessary, compelling landowners to sell their property to the occupiers and tillers thereof, of the two the first plan is the most feasible. It is not likely that the Irish in and out of Ireland will combine to wage war upon the British Empire, neither is it very probable that they would be successful; but it is just as unlikely that the descendants of certain Celts, Angles, Jutes, Saxons, Danes, and others dwelling out of Ireland will subscribe £3,000,000 or £6,000,000 as a present to the descendants of certain Danes, Jutes, Angles, Saxons, Celts, &c., living in Ireland. And that is what it comes to. It is preposterous to suppose that without injustice to the present owners the present occupiers could purchase their holdings if money was advanced to them, even on the most advantageous terms. At least, if they could, it is obviously untrue that they cannot pay their rents, seeing that they would have to pay a larger sum than the original rent every year during the period of time, say thirty-five years, in which they would have to pay off the loan advanced by the Government for the purchase of the land by forcing down the value of land far below its proper level. This operation might be carried out, but no amount of energy, or acquired skill and hereditary instinct combined would enable any one to carry out such a gigantic stock-jobbing operation. You cannot 'boss' Ireland to that extent yet. That is what Mr. Parnell appears to be endeavouring to do. The proceedings of the Parnellites are peculiar. They assert that the farmers cannot pay their rent in bad times, and as a remedy they propose that they should pay rent and a large sum in addition to the Government for a term of thirty-five years. Are they certain that there will come no bad harvests in that period? Do they think that the Government would make abatements and trouble their heads about the condition of their tenants? . . . They lament the poverty of Ireland, and effectually put a stop to the influx of English capital; rail against absenteeism, and make the country as unpleasant as they possibly can to landlords, and boast (at least Mr. Parnell is reported to have done so in the *Herald* of Nov. 19) that they have deteriorated the value of that country to the extent of about £28,000,000 or £30,000,000 in a few months. Then, again, much harm has been done by the fact that some proprietors have undoubtedly refrained from making reductions, lest their position in the future might be compromised by having apparently given way to intimidation. Others have not unnaturally become disgusted with the idea of residing in such a peculiar country as Ireland. Tenants have been intimidated, coerced, ill-treated; their moral sense tampered with, and their affections alienated from their landlords. English money has been taught never to cross St. George's Channel, and over-population has been recommended. The encouragement of an excess of population is either the greatest sin that any man can commit or the greatest mistake that he can make. Ireland learned a bitter lesson during the famine years, but apparently it was not bitter enough, for she has forgotten it.

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Madras to Chilambaram and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly Ms. Sc. and Dindigal and back.
Arcomum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canipore and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Sealdah and back.
Goalundo to Damookdeh and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Lahore to Peshawur.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote.
Umritsur to Pathankote.
Umballa to Kalka.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Simla.
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour and Nynee Tal.
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharmsa
Dharmsala to Kolsur in Lahoul.
Rawul Pindee to Srinagur in Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Bilgrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

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Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Curse Rice Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kall ner & Co.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill Gordon, and Gotch, Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co. Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road and Railway Station, Balchore.
Ootacamund....."Nedgherry Courier" Office
Poona ....."Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad.....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad...Curzetjee & Co.

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This stock has been purchased to our order by our agents in England, and great care and taste has been displayed in the selections, and we confidently assert the goods will be found second to none, and our prices lower than that of any other House in India.

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Black and Blue West of England Superfine Broadcloth, Black, Blue and Grey Venetians.
Black, Blue, Brown, Light and Dark Grey Meltons.
Black, Blue, Brown, Light and Dark Grey Serges of most Superior Textures, and a very choice stock of Fancy Coating, White and Fancy Vesting, Bedford Cords, Whip Cords, English and Scotch Tweeds, White Serge Flannel, White and Colored Flannels, Jute, Oxford and Cambric Shirting, Hawke's Regulation Helmets, Ellwood's Helmets, Ellwood's Hunting Hats, covered with White and Brown Canvas; Dress Hats, Drab Shell Hats, Christy's Black Brown and Drab Fancy Felt Hats, Tweed Hats, Scotch Caps, Gentlemen's Shirts, Collars, Under Vests, Scarfs and Neckties in all Colours, Merino Woollen and Cotton Socks, Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braces, Belts, Scotch Mauds, Railway Rugs, Rug Straps, Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks, Deck Chairs, Soiled Linen Bags, English Blankets, in Red, Blue and White, and a large stock of Fancy Goods, of which an early inspection is solicited by
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Scotch Tweeds in a variety of colours, a thin, soft, and comfortable material, made from the Best Wool	30
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